Carolina Observer.

VOL. VII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1824. [NO. 363.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY THURSDAY,
BY LEMUEL BINGHAM,
At THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on the customary terms.

For Sale, or Lease,

IN farmsor Lots, on accommodating Terms, a tract of rich and well timbered LAND, situate on the north-east side of the north east branch of the Cape-Fear river, and on the south-west side of Holly Shelter creek, (both navigable for boats of burden,) in the county of New Hanover, containing 29184 acres, by survey.

Part of the abovementioned tract of Land is not inferior, in quality, to any in the state, being a luxuriantly rich and fertile soil, well adapted to the production of rice, indigo, hemp, tobacco, or clover and timothy, as it is capable of being made rich meadow with proper cultivation; and a considerable part of it is high and dry, and well fitted for the culture of corn, cotton, and small grain of every kind, as the part of it now in culture proves, as it produces, in quantity, equal to any land of the same quality in the state. Indeed, the whole tract is susceptible of being made of immense value, by industry and good husbandry, for itis uncommonly well watered, and abounds with the most valuable white and red oak, cypress, cedar, pine and other valuable timber; all of the most superior quality, and capable of furnishing an inexhaustible quantity of staves, hoop poles, scantling, plank, boards, and naval stores, peculiarly well adapted to the West India markets, to which it has a ready outlet from the river bank by Wilmington, from which it is distant but 28 miles, and to which there is a safe and bold navigation, as well by the north east branch of the Cape Fear as by Holly Shelter creek, which bounds it on the N. E. side. So that there is not in the state a tract of land combining more advantages for a trade with the West Indies, than this does; or, indeed, with any other country, or market, where lumber of every description, and naval stores, may be articles of necessity.

On the tract there are two fine mill seats, and some others can be made with a trifling expense of money and labor, and adjacent to it, there are three or four valuable saw mills, some of which *have made good plank and scantling, &c. from timber got on this tract.* So that it enjoys every facility that can be reasonably desired for manufacturing the timber into lumber fit for market, and a market can always he had at Wilmington for all articles of the kind, if the persons concerned should decline shipping on their own account to other markets.

As it presumed that no person will purchase or lease without viewing the land, a further description is deemed unnecessary. Persons wishing so to do, are respectfully referred to William Smith, Esq. Register of New-Hanover county, to Joseph Lamb, Esq. former Surveyor of the said county, and to the honorable Charles Hooks, in Duplin county, for a knowledge of the situation of the lands, and to the Register's office in the county of New Hanover, and o the Secretary of State's office, in Raleigh, for at knowledge of the title, also to the subscriber, who is ready to exhibit it, and who is authorised to treat for the sale or lease of the whole or any part of the said tract of land.

I will remark that, as a liberal credit will be given, it is possible that there has not been a prodertyofferod for sale in many years combining so many natural advantages, and holding out such a reasonable promise of giving an immense fortune to the purchaser or owner, he using only common prudence, industry and good management; for I am specially instructed, by the present owner, to say, that the shameful depredation committed on it by men whose cupidity has proved too powerful for their honesty, compels him to offer it for sale.

☞ And I am also instructed to give notice, that all persons found trespassing or committing waste or spoliation on the said tract of land, or on the timber thereon, will be prosecuted with every rigor the law allows. And I am also instructed to inform the persons settled on it, that they will not be disturbed in their possession until all hope of friendly accommodation shall fail. JOHN D. DELACY,
Att'y for the heirs of J. Baker.

Note.—To save trouble, the price of the whole tract is 180,000 dollars, payable by instalments, in 12 years; the first 5 years without interest.

Raleigh, Sept. 12. 18*

For Sale,

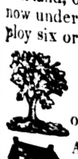
THE Plantation on which I now live, about fifteen miles from Fayetteville, on the Hillsborough road. The situation as to health, is inferior to none in the county. It is conveniently supplied with all necessary buildings. Persons wishing to purchase can call on the subscriber on the premises.

DANIEL M'LEAN.

61*

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale the tract of LAND on which he now lives, in Chatham county, near Tyson's Mills, on Deep River, containing about nine hundred acres; a considerable part of which is bottom land, of good quality, and a sufficient quantity now under fence and ready for cultivation, to employ six or eight hands to advantage.



The improvements consist of a handsome

Young Apple Orchard,

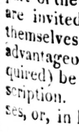
of choice, late fruit,

A comfortable DWELLING-HOUSE, and other necessary Out-houses; all of which are situated on a hill, which commands an almost entire view of the plantation, and renders it one of the most beautiful seats in this part of the county. Persons disposed to purchase, are invited to view the premises and judge for themselves. The terms of sale will be liberal and advantageous to the purchaser; who can also (if required) be accommodated with stock, of every description. Apply to the subscriber, on the premises, or, in his absence, to Archibald M'Bryde Esq.

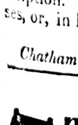
WILLIAM L. HAYES.

Chatham County, Nov. 25.——27tf.

Property for Sale.



THE subscriber offers for sale a tract of LAND, containing between 70 and 80 acres, lying on the east side of the river, about a mile from Campbellton. The tract adjoins the land formerly belonging to Col. Dickson, and has on it an Orchard, and a comfortable Dwelling House. It has likewise a valuable FISHERY. The farming utensils will be sold with it.



Also, a lot in town, adjoining John A Cameron, Esqr's. 145 feet front, on Gillespie street, and 310 feet on Mumford street, with a large Ware House standing on it.

Also, a plantation on Smith creek, containing 130 acres; and a tract of land, four miles from Fayetteville, joining C. M'Pherson's, and containing about 130 acres. It affords an excellent range for stock.

Notes, negotiable at the Banks, will be received in payment.

MARY BARGE.
Executrix of the Will of G. K. Barge, dec'd.

April 1, 1824.—56*

FAYETTEVILLE ACADEMY.

THIS Institution now offers advantages equal to any in the Southern States, being conducted on the most approved principles, and provided with superior Teachers in every branch of useful and ornamental education. This, with its healthy situation and moderate charges for board and tuition, must insure it a liberal patronage.—The strictest attention will be paid to the conduct and morals of those attending it

TERMS PER QUARTER.

Female Department, conducted by Mrs. Hamilton, with assistant teachers,

Rudiments,	$2 50
Reading and Writing,	3
English Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography, with the use of the Maps and Globes, History, Chronology, Mythology, Rhetoric, Belles Lettres, Composition, Natural Philosophy, Botany, with plain and ornamental Needle Work,	6

Music, taught by Mr. Lataste, per annum, $60; per quarter, $20.

Ditto. taught out of the Institution, $100 per annum.

Drawing, Painting, and the French Language, by M Laisney, a native of France.

Drawing and Painting,	$6
French,	6

Classical department, under Mr. James J. Sanford.

The Latin and Greek Languages, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Logic, Astronomy, Mathematics, Geometry, and Algebra, $8.

ENGLISH MALE DEPARTMENT.

Rudiments,	$3
Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography, with the use of the Maps and Globes,	6

Pens and Ink provided without charge.

A tax of 25 cents on each student, for Wood, Water, &c.

Board, including ALL the above branches, except Music, $35 per quarter, payable in advance.

WM. HAMILTON.

☞For the satisfaction of Parents and Guardians, the following gentlemen may be referred to:—John A. Cameron, Esq. President of the School Committee, or the Rev. R. H. Morrison.

Fayetteville, June 5, 1823. 1:v.1

NOTICE.

I HAVE about 10,000 acres of Land in several tracts, within the Chickasaw purchase, State of Tennessee, on the Losahatchie, Hatchie, Forked, Deer and Tennessee rivers, well situated and of good quality, which I would sell or exchange for valuable lands within 40 miles of this place. The titles to the different tracts are indisputable and secured; and their situation can be ascertained on application to John C. M'Lemore, Esq. of Nashville, Tennessee, or myself.

Also, I would sell the very valuable Lot and Store occupied by Mr. Nevin M'Laurin and Wm. Widdifield, jr. situated on Hay-street, extending to (and the same width on a back street opposite the State Bank lot,) within 80 feet of the Town House square; and I can with safety say, inferior to none, in point of location, for mercantile purposes, in this place.

SAM P. ASHE.

Fayetteville, N. C. April, 1824.—6t62.

☞The editors of the Raleigh Register are requested to insert the above in their paper, for six weeks.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

SADDLERY STORE,

Hay-street, opposite the Mansion Hotel, Fayetteville.

THE subscribers have opened their establishment at the above place, with a large assortment of fresh Goods, consisting of Men's and Women's Saddles, of different qualities, plated and tinned Bridles, of every description; Harness, Trunks, Valices, Saddle-bags, &c. &c. Also, Saddlery, such as bits, stirrups, spurs, mouldings, spots, buckles and slides, webs, of various kinds, saddle-trees, cut tacks: Also, saddlers' leather, viz. skirting, hog skins, morocco, sheep skins, and a variety of shoe leather.

The above Goods were manufactured expressly for this market; and the subscribers flatter themselves, from their experience in the business, that their goods, on examination, will not be found inferior to any imported into or manufactured in this state; and from their manufactory in New-York will continue to receive fresh supplies during the business months, and will sell them for cash, cotton, or approved paper, as low as can be purchased in any part of the Union. JOSEPH SNIVELY & CO

Dec. 24, 1823.—*33tf.

Dissolution.

THE connection in business heretofore existing between the subscribers, at this place, under the firm of *Barnum Beach & Co.* and at Boston, under the firm of *Amos Kimball & Co.* is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. The business will be settled by either of the subscribers. BARNUM BEACH,
AMOS KIMBALL.

BARNUM BEACH has taken the store lately occupied by B. Beach & Co. where he offers for sale a good assortment of Boots and Shoes, as usual, and continues to manufacture Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, of all descriptions.

AMOS KIMBALL has taken a store in the North East corner of Market Square, where he offers for sale a general assortment of Boots and Shoes, of all descriptions.

November 20, 1823.——25*

No Imposition.

Money will be returned, if cures are not effected according to contract.

Dr. Laland

INTENDS to remain in Fayetteville some time longer, before his return to Wilmington; so that persons labouring under chronic diseases, of which, it is believed, a great number are incurable, by immediate application to Dr. Laland, will certainly get cured of their dreadful diseases, such as cancers, ulcers, tetters, rheumatism, scurvy, dropsy, piles, fistula, scrofula, gravel, &c. He will sell the true rob *antisyphilitique*, of Monsieur Lafecteur, an infallible remedy for certain diseases, and when mercury has failed. I have used it for many years, and lately, for about two years, in Wilmington, in many cases, some of them of the worst kind, without ever doing the least injury.

Dr. Laland's *Blenorragia Composition*, a radical cure, in a short time, for that disease which is driven in the blood, and particularly when cured by the use of the Balsam of Copivia, Tolu, Peru, Styrax, Canado, or compositions of the same nature, and frequently return from the least excess, or turn into the other disease much more dangerous, which, if not stopped, will convert the loveliest person into a mass of corruption. Is there an individual who would forego such benefits, particularly when the medicine can be had at a moderate price? Also, at his office, may be had an article to prevent any injury whatever.—Several cures have been effected in this place, of cancers and ulcers, one of them on Mr. Elliot: other names can be mentioned, if required, and certificates and letters of recommendation of cures effected, in many other places of the United States, can be seen at his office.——25tf

Received, by the last arrivals,

20 Cases of Straw Bonnets
5 do of Ladies' & Misses' Leghorn Bonnets
2 do Men's and Boy's do.
50 nests Band Boxes

And a handsome assortment of Ribbands, which are offered for sale very low.

59* ABIJAH WHITING.

10 doz. English Spades,
5 do do Shovels,
15 do Smith's Anvils,
2 casks genuine Port Wine,
3 do L. P. Maderia do
90 bags Coffee,

Just received, and for sale, by

'51 M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.

FOR SALE.

3 packages DRY GOODS, assorted, suitable for a country Store. They are for sale at a low price, at twelve months' credit. JNO HUSKE.

March 4 1824.—52tf.

SPRING GOODS.

E. E. LEWIS,

HAS just received a general assortment of *SEASONABLE GOODS*, which he offers, as heretofore, at *unusually low prices.* Among which are:

Calicoes, of *entire new patterns*
6-4 Cambrics, well assorted
Figured, Book, and Mull Muslins
Striped do
Muslin Robes, a great variety
Irish Linens
Blk Sinchews and Sarsnetts
Levantine
Green Florence } SILKS,
Plain and figured Crapes, and Crape Robes
Garniture Ribbons in setts, of *newest patterns*
Osnaburgs and Droghedas

ALSO,

Leghorn and Straw Bonnets, *cheap*
Bandboxes, Shaving Soap, Wool Hats, Cotton Cards, Shell, Ivory and Imitation Combs, a large assortment, at *reduced prices.*

REAL SPANISH SEGARS.

An examination of the quality and prices, is respectfully solicited, by all who are desirous of getting *Good bargains.*—56*

Leghorn and Straw Bonnet STORE.

THE subscriber has just received, by the late arrivals,

2 cases Bolivar Leghorn Gipseys, of the latest importations and most fashionable style,
2 cases black Leghorn straw bonnets,
3 cases Misses do. do. do.
20 cases Straw Bonnets, of the latest fashions,
8 boxes Garniture Ribands,
100 nests band and packing Boxes,
40 lbs. Bonnet wire,
300 yards Straw Trimmings,
30 doz. white Cotton cord,
silks for making and lining bonnets.

The above goods are offered at wholesale, as low as can be bought in Charleston or Petersburg. Country merchants, and all who deal in the above goods, are invited to call and examine for themselves, a few doors west of the State-House, Hay-street, Fayetteville, N. C. ABIJAH WHITING.

N. B. Straw and Leghorn Bonnets whitened, colored and pressed, and warranted to look as well as when new. 24* A. W.

Wholesale Dry Good Store.

H. BRADFORD & CO.

At their Store on Hay-Street, east end of the building owned Donaldson & McMillan's Store,

KEEP always on hand a general assortment of American and British Dry Goods, suited to the trade of this place. Having a partner in New-York, who is well acquainted with the southern trade, and as they are receiving goods by almost every arrival, they expect to keep at all times on hand, as complete an assortment of well selected Goods, in their line, as can be found in any of the southern towns.

H. B. & Co. are now opening a variety of Dry Goods. They have also just received, and intend hereafter to keep, a full supply of Fur and Wool Hats and Straw Bonnets.

Fayetteville, Dec. 17, 1823.—*29

Coffee, Nails, &c.

17 bags Porto Rico Coffee
30 do. St. Domingo do.
10 hhds. prime retailing Molasses
29 kegs cut Nails
10 boxes fresh MuscatelRaisins
20 ditto bloom do.
5 bags Pimento
2 kegs bar Lead; just received and for sale by

C. T. HAIGH.

December 24, 1823.—30tf.

100 Pieces of heavy 42 inch Cotton Bagging,
2000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
25 bags prime green Coffee,

For saleby J. HUSKE.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

AT his stand in Market Square, has received by the last arrivals, a variety of SHOES for Spring wear.

Ladies' plain and figured Stuff Boots
Do do do do Monroe Ties
Do do do do Grecian do.
Do blk. and coloured figured Silk Slippers
Do Prunella Slippers
Do Undressed Monroe Ties
Gentlemen's Philadelphia made Wellington Boots
Boy's and Children's Shoes, of different kinds.

55tf. WM. L. HAWLEY.

Cape-Fear Navigation Company.

PURSUANT to a resolution of the Stockholders, at their last annual meeting, notice is hereby given, that the next annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Cape-Fear Navigation Company will be holden at the Town House in Fayetteville, on Friday, the 30th day of May next; at which time the presence of the proprietors, or their representatives, is required.

ROBERT STRANGE, *President.*

Fayetteville, April 21, 1824.—5t64.

Cape-Fear Navigation Company. NOTICE.

PURSUANT to a resolution of the President and Directors of the Cape-Fear Navigation Company at a meeting holden at Fayetteville, on the 23rd day of February, 1824, those Stockholders in the said Company, who have hitherto failed to pay any part of the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth or tenth Instalments, of either the original or the increased Capital Stock of said Company, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment to John Crusoe, Esq. Treasurer of said Company at Fayetteville, or their Stock will be sold on the fourth Monday of May next, at the Town House in Fayetteville, and proceedings instituted against any delinquents that may then remain, for any balances due on said Stock.

ROBERT STRANGE, *President.*

Fayetteville, N. C. March 3, 1824—12wt64.

CHEAP CASH STORE.

SPRING GOODS.

THE subscribers have just received from N. York an extensive assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, which they offer for sale at a very small advance on cost, in the store lately possessed by Mr. James M'Leran, deceased.

AMONG THEIR ASSORTMENT ARE:

Extra supr. London Cloths and Cassimeres
Second and common do do.
Fine and low priced double milled drab Cloths
Pelisse and Habit Cloths
White, red and yellow Flannels
Real Welch do
Drapery for Table Covers
Sattinets and negro cloths
Kerseys and Planes
3, and 3¼ point Blankets
Bombazetts and Bombazines
Caroline, } PLAIDS
Domestic Caroline, }
And Tartan }
Cashmere, } SHAWLS AND HKDFS
Merino, Printed, }
and Cassimere
Canton and Nankin Crapes
Ditto Robes and Shawls
Superior black Levantines } SILKS
Do do figured and striped }
Do coloured do }
Do do Italian Lustring }
Silk Velvets, &c.
Cotton do.
Men's and women's blk. and col'd. worsted } Hosiery.
do Lambs Wool }
black and white Silk }
do do Cotton }
Ladies' Kid, }
Silk, } GLOVES.
Beaver and Castor }
Gentlemen's Buckskin, }
York Tan, }
and Silk }
Superior undressed Cortes Prints
3-4, 5-4, and 5-4 brown Shirtings & Sheetings } Domestic.
Do do bleached do do }
3-4 and 6-4 common and superior Checks, }
3-4 and 4-4 Plaids and Stripes, }
4-4 Irish Linens, in whole and half pieces
3-4 do Sheetings
5-4 and 10-4 Irish Diaper
Laces and Edgings
Gimp and other Trimmings
Elegant tambour'd and sewed, Swiss, } MUSLINS.
Mull and Book }
Do plain do do }
Cambric and Jaconet do }

ALSO,

Gentlemen's Hats
Negro do.
Brussels Carpeting
Venetian do.
Twilled Cotton Bagging
Sackings and Osnaburgs
2000 pair Shoes, all kinds.

Groceries.

Imperial and Gunpowder Tea
Loaf and lump Sugar
Iron and Salt
Madeira, }
Teneriffe, and } WINES.
Vin de Grave, }
Cogniac Brandy
Holland Gin
Jamaica Rum.

22* HUGH CAMPBELL & CO.

P. J. TILLINGHAST

Has on hand, received direct from the Manufacturers,

200 *casks Cut Nails and Brads*, to wit:

4*d.* 4½*d.* 5*d.* 6*d.* 8*d.* 10*d.* 12*d.* 20*d.* 24*d.* Nails, and 4½ inch Spikes—*Also,*

6*d.* 8*d.* 10*d.* 12*d.* and 20*d.* flooring Brads, made at the Taunton Factory, Massachusetts;—which he offers for sale on accommodating terms. He will constantly keep on hand a large supply of this article. The reputation of this factory for making cut Nails of the first quality, has long been established. It is presumed they will be esteemed by those who use them equal to any made in the United States.

55*

Wool Machine Cards.

J. F. & John Lippitt,

HAVE on hand, and will keep a constant supply, of Wool Machine Cards.

January 6, 1824—.32*

The Phœnix Nail Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia,

WILL keep constantly in the hands of their agent, Duncan Thompson, in Fayetteville, a supply of their NAILS and BRADS, of all the various sizes, and of a quality inferior to none. They will be sold at the Factory prices, adding charges only.

100 kegs Nails and Brads, from the Phœnix Factory, just received and for sale, by

DUNCAN THOMPSON.

March 3, 1824.—52tf.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1824

Willie Mebane & Co. } Original Attachment.
vs.
Lynch & Cather. }

IT appearing to this court, that the defendants, Lynch & Cather, are inhabitants of another state: Therefore, *Ordered*, that they be and appear before this worshipful Court, at the Court-House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, to replevy and plead to issue, or judgment final will be entered against them; and that publication thereof b made in the Carolina Observer, according to law.

From the Records,

JNO. ARMSTRONG, *Clerk.*

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1824.

Cornelius J. Tooker } Original Attachment.
vs.
David Ruth. }

IT appearing to this court, that the defendant, David Ruth, is an inhabitant of another state:—Therefore, *Ordered*, that he be and appear before this worshipful Court, at the Court-House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, to replevy and plead to issue, or judgment final will be entered against him; and that publication thereof be made in the Carolina Observer, according to law.

From the Records,

53 JNO. ARMSTRONG, *Clerk.*

Just Received,

AND for sale at this office, price 20 cents single, a Pamphlet, entitled "An Address to the citizens of North-Carolina, on the subject of the Presidential Election."

Blanks,

OF ALL KINDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

5 Barrels Train Oil, (Tanners')
For sale, by
M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.

April 14, 1824 —58

Sheriff's Sale of Lands,

FOR the years 1821 and 1822, at the Court House in Wadesborough, in the County of Anson, on Monday, 19th of June, 1824, and to continue from day to day until all shall be sold, or tax paid:

FOR THE YEAR 1821,

Jones Green, 580 acres, Rocky river
William Gurley, 400 acres do do.
Joshua Heuson, 150 acres on Gracey creek
John M'Intire, 99 acres on Richardson's creek
Solomon Nash, 150 do on do do
John Smith, 500 acres on do do
Robords Allen, 100 do on Waters Richardson
Thomas Rogers, 1600 acres on Lain's creek
Cullin Smith, 400 acres on Richardson's creek
John Simpson, 240 do waters Lain's creek
Moses Shelbey, 91 acres on Richardson's creek
Parott Williams, 488 do on waters of Richardson
John Freeman, 350 acres on Lain's creek
Richard Elliott, 150 do on do do
Howell Gillam, 350 do on do do
Hurely Hortin, 854 do on do do
Isaac Sewellin, 250 do on do do
Asea Pearcu, 1000 do on do do
Irven Warin, 150 do on do do
James Yearby, 184 do on do do
Elijah Jones, 320 do on do do
William Nash, 100 do on do do
John Bently, 300 do on waters of Richardson
Do do for Levan Calpin's 300 acres do
William Gurley, 220 acres on Richardson's creek
Jacob Walles, 200 do on do do
Matthew Pressan, 110 do on do do
William Pool, 50 do waters of Richardson
Moses Pierce, 200 acres on Richardson's creek
Daniel Treadway, 150 do on Beverdam creek
William Trull, 442 do on Richardson's creek
Ryley Warrick, 310 do on Beverdam creek
John Green, 350 do on Richardson's creek
Charles Densons, 350 do on do do
James Mullis, 350 do on do do
James Mullis, 100 do on do do
James Roe, 150 do on do do
William Smith, 340 do on do do
Arthur Smith, 100 do on do do
William Vincent, 100 do on do do
John Baker, 70 acres on Lain's creek
Abner Boggan, 200 do on do do
Absolam Caudel, 240 do on do do
Richard Caudel, 50 do on do do
Joshua Garman, 105 do on do do
Hezekiah Dany, 300 do on do do
Keen John, 132 do on do do
Amos Menous, 495 do on do do
Nash Michael, 640 do on do do
Joshua Presler, 500 do on do do
Daniel Presler, 240 do on do do
John Rickett, 20 do on do do
Absolam Stigall, 170 do on do do
Jordan Woodward, 350 do on do do

FOR THE YEAR 1822.

John Duck, 150 acres on Lain's creek
Stoncell Duck, 500 do on Crib's creek
Josiah Balcum, 300 do on Richardson's creek
Mathew Edwards, 350 do on Crib's creek
James Holms, 400 do on do do
Joshua Hudson, jun. 150 do on Richardson's creek
William M'Intire, 150 do on Rocky river waters
Solomon Nash 150 do on do do
Jones Green, 500 do on Rocky river
Thomas Benett, 92 do on Richardson's creek
Billingsly Elias, 283 do on Lain's creek
Doctor Joxon Webb, 250 do on do
Zachias Collins, 350 do on Richardson's creek
Alexander M'Larty, 50 do on Ray's fork
Isaac M'Guert, 150 do on do do
William Price, 150 do on Medow Branch
John Presler, 450 do J. B.
Thomas Presler, 200 do J. D.
John Simpson, 240 do on Richardson's creek
John Smith, sen. 600 do on Richardson's creek
William Trull, 471 do on Richardson's creek
Agress Welden, 450 do Ray's fork
William H. Guledge, 207½ do on Gold's fork
Bryant Williams, 100 do on Fox Branch
Brooks Joshua, 372 do on Lain's creek
John W. Brantley, 200 do on Crib's creek
Richard Caudel, 140 do on Lain's creek
Drewery Deinn, 250 do on Lain's creek
James Deinn, 96 do on Pinch Gut Creek
Nancy Misses, 150 do on Lain's creek
Kindread Oneal, 225 do on Cane Brake
James Robinson, 304 do on Lain's creek
Aaron Turner, 75 do B. C.
William Anderson, 100 do on Richardson's creek
Abraham Coker, 500 do waters Richardson
James Courbour, 400 do do do
Leonard Green, 390 do on R. River
Willie Griffin, 400 do on R. creek
Charles Hinson, 450 do on do do
Nathan Jenkins, 300 do on do do
Solomon R. Mullis, 300 do on do do
Joseph Stewart, 350 do on do do
John Stewart, 400 do on do do
Willie Vinsent, 100 do on waters Richardson,

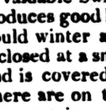
J. MEDLEY.

3t63

Valuable Lands & Mills for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale, 12,000 acres of Land, on Lower Little River, in Cumberland county, on which there are about 150 or 200 acres of valuable Swamp Land: a part of it is cleared and produces good hay, the rest abounds with reeds, and would winter a large stock of cattle, and could be enclosed at a small expense. The remainder of the land is covered with the best pine for lumber, &c. There are on the above lands two Saw-Mills, with two saws in each frame; both of which have been lately re-built, and are in the best order. There is a good bridge over the river at the mills. Also, some cleared ground, under good fence; a handsome garden; and the necessary buildings for carrying on the business. Oxen, timber, wheels, and the necessary tools, may be had with the mills.

Also, 1000 acres on Upper Little River, in Moore county, known by the name of the Garter Place, which is well known to be one of the most valuable tracts of land in that part of the country. It lies well, abounds with excellent springs, and a mill site within fifty yards of the houses. The whole of it is either good bottom or cotton land of a superior quality. It has a good orchard, and a large quantity of open land.



Also, one lot and the buildings thereon, situated in the town of Fayetteville, on Green street, lately occupied by Mr. Joseph Baker; and also, one lot situated on Person street, at the foot of the hill towards Campbelton.

I deem it unnecessary to be more minute in describing the above property. The Mills, Lands, &c. on Lower Little River will, in my absence, be shown to those who may wish to purchase, by Mr. Angus Kelly, who lives in the neighborhood. The lots in Fayetteville, by Mr. Duncan Thompson; and the lands in Moore county, by myself. I will sell all or any part of the above property very low, for cash, or on a liberal credit. 51tf

S. W. WILLIAMS.

Blank Deeds, for sale at this Office.

CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.....EIGHTEENTH CONGRESS.

SENATE.....THURSDAY, MAY 6.

THE TARIFF.

The bill from the other House, "to amend the several acts for imposing duties on imports," was again taken up for consideration in committee of the whole, Mr. *King*, of Alabama, in the chair.

The question was upon amending the bill in pursuance of the motion which Mr. *Smith* submitted yesterday, to strike out the clause imposing a duty on *unmanufactured wool*.

Mr. *Barbour* moved that the bill be postponed to, and made the order of the day for, to-morrow, which was decided in the negative.

The question then recurred on Mr. *Smith's* motion to amend the bill by striking out the clause proposing to levy certain duties on unmanufactured wool. Mr. *Smith* now varied his motion. The bill, as it came from the other House, proposes an immediate duty of twenty per cent. ad valorem on unmanufactured wool; which duty is to be increased progressively, until the first day of June, 1830, after which time it is to remain at *fifty per cent.* ad valorem. Mr. S. proposed to strike out all that part of the clause which specifies the duties on this article, and to make it read as follows: "On wool unmanufactured, eight cents per pound."

Mr. *Elliott* called for a division of the question; and the chair declared the question to be first upon *striking out* the proposed duty on unmanufactured wool.

Mr. *Smith* then withdrew his motion to insert a specific duty of *eight cents per pound*, and the question then remained upon *striking out*.

Mr. *Mills* said he was perfectly willing to vote for a reasonable duty on the importation of wool, but not so high a duty as the highest progressive duties proposed in this bill. He, therefore, moved to amend the bill by striking out so much as proposes the prospective increase of the duty on wool, over *twenty-five per centum ad valorem*. The question was then put upon this amendment, and decided in the negative,—Yeas, 21,—Nays, 26.

So the Senate refused to adopt the amendment proposing to limit the duty on wool to *twenty-five per cent.*

Mr. *Mills* then moved to amend the bill, by striking out so much as proposes the prospective increase of the duty over *thirty* per centum ad valorem. The question was put on this amendment, and decided in the affirmative,—Yeas, 25,—Nays, 22.

So the Senate agreed to limit the duty on unmanufactured wool, to thirty per cent. ad valorem; and the clause imposing duties on that article, stands thus, as amended: "On wool unmanufactured, a duty of twenty per centum ad valorem, until the 1st day of June, 1825; afterwards, a duty of twenty-five per centum ad valorem, until the 1st day of June, 1826; afterwards, a duty of thirty per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That all wool, the actual value of which, at the place whence imported, shall not exceed ten cents per pound, shall be charged with a duty of fifteen per centum ad valorem, and no more."

Mr. *Lloyd*, of Maryland, then moved to amend the bill, by striking out the following proviso: *Provided*, That all wool, the actual value of which, at the place whence imported, shall not exceed ten cents per pound, shall be charged with a duty of fifteen pr. centum ad valorem, and no more." The question was then put on this amendment, and decided in the negative,—Yeas, 18,—Nays, 29.

So the Senate refused to strike out the proviso.

Mr. *King*, of New-York, then moved that the bill be amended, by striking out all that part which provides for the *highest* progressive duty, of 37½ *per centum* ad valorem, "on all manufactures of wool, or of which wool shall be a component part." The question on this amendment was put, and decided in the affirmative,—Yeas, 28, Nays, 18.

So the Senate agreed to strike out the highest rate of duty on woolen manufactured goods; this vote leaves these articles subject, by the provisions of the bill, to a duty of 30 per cent. ad valorem, until the 30th day of June, 1825; and, after that time, to a duty of 33½ per cent. ad valorem.

Mr. *Chandler* then moved to amend the bill, by excepting Russia, Holland's and Raven's Duck, from the duty of twenty-five per centum ad valorem, imposed by the bill, upon all manufactures of cotton, silk, flax, or hemp; and to subject those articles to certain specific duties.

The question was put, and the amendment was disagreed to, 15 members voting in the affirmative, and 31 in the negative.

Mr. *Hayne* then moved to amend the bill, in the following clause: "On all manufactures, not herein specified, of cotton, silk, flax, or hemp, or of which either of these materials shall be a component part, a duty of twenty-five per centum ad valorem," by striking out therefrom the words "*flax or hemp.*"

The question on Mr. Hayne's amendment, was put, and determined in the negative,—Yeas, 22,—Nays, 25.

Mr. *Macon* then moved to amend the bill, by striking out the following clause: "On cotton bagging, four and a half cents per square yard."

The question was put and decided in the negative,—Yeas, 23,—Nays, 24.

So the Senate determined not to strike out the proposed duty of 4½ cents per square yard, on cotton bagging; and

The Senate adjourned.

FRIDAY, MAY 7.—The bill from the House of Representatives "to amend the several acts for imposing duties on imports," was again taken up for consideration, as in committee of the whole, Mr. *King*, of Alabama, in the chair.

Mr. *King*, of New-York, moved to amend the bill, in the following clause: 'On all manufactures of wool, or of which wool shall be a component part, a duty of thirty per centum ad valorem, until the 30th day of June, 1825; and, after that time, a duty of thirty-three and one-third per centum,' by inserting, after the word '*part*' the words '*except worsted stuff goods, which shall pay twenty-five per centum ad valorem.*' This proposition gave rise to some debate, after which, the question was put, and decided in the *affirmative*,—Yeas, 27,—Nays, 20.

Mr. *Hayne* then moved to amend the bill, by including '*blankets*,' in the exception which had just been made in favor of worsted stuff goods, as liable only to a duty of *twenty-five per centum ad valorem*. The question was put, and decided in the *affirmative*, Yeas, 24,—Nays, 23.

Mr. *Branch* then moved to strike out the following line from the bill: 'On frying pans, four cents per pound.' This amendment was supported by the mover and by Mr. *Hayne*. It was agreed,—Yeas, 26,—Nays, 18.

Mr. *Lloyd*, of Mass. then moved to amend the bill by striking out the following line: 'On cocoa, three cents per pound.' The amendment was carried without division.

Mr. *Holmes*, of Maine, then moved to amend the bill by inserting the following clause: 'On Russia, Holland's, and Raven's Duck, Osnaburgs, Ticklenburgs, and Burlaps, a duty of — per centum ad valorem.' The question was put, and decided in the *affirmative*,—Yeas 30,—Nays, 17.

Mr. *King*, of New-York, moved to fill the blank with '*fifteen*,' so that the proposed duty should be fifteen per cent. This proposition was agreed to,—Yeas, 31,—Nays, 16.

Mr. *Lloyd*, of Maryland, then moved to amend the bill, by inserting, after the clause imposing duties on articles manufactured of wool, the following proviso: '*Provided*, That all articles manufactured of wool, or of which wool is a component part, the actual value of which, at the place where imported, does not exceed 50 cents per square yard, shall be subject to a duty of 25 per centum ad valorem, and no more.'

On motion of Mr. *Mills*, the amendment was amended, by striking out '*fifty cents*,' and inserting '*thirty-three and one-third cents*,' as the value of the square yard. The question was then put, and decided in the *affirmative*,—Yeas 24,—Nays, 22.

Mr. *King*, of New-York, then moved to amend the bill, by striking out the following clause: 'On tallow, 4 cents per pound.' Agreed to without a division.

Mr. *Williams* then moved, as a consequence of the vote that had just passed, that the fifth section of the bill, which allows a drawback of the duties imposed by this act, on the exportation of tallow, be stricken out. This was, also, agreed to, without a division.

Mr. *Holmes*, of Maine, then moved that the bill be amended, by inserting the following line: 'On Oats, ten cents per bushel.' This was agreed to, 27 members voting in the affirmative.

Mr. *King*, of New-York, then moved to amend the bill by striking out the following clause: 'On flax, three cents per pound.'—This amendment was agreed to without a division.

Mr. *Smith* proposed to amend the bill by inserting a specific duty on Prunella shoes, laced boots, &c. This was agreed to, 26 in the affirmative.

Mr. *Branch* then moved to amend the bill by striking out the following line: 'On pepper, ten cents per pound.' This was agreed to without a division.

Mr. *King*, of N. Y. moved to amend the bill by striking out the following clause: 'On coal, six cents per heaped bushel.' Not agreed to.

Mr. *King*, of N. Y. also moved to strike out the following clause: 'On glass beads, fifty cents per pound;' which was agreed to without a division.

The Senate adjourned.

SATURDAY, MAY 8.—The unfinished business of yesterday, being the further consideration of the bill from the other House, "to amend the several acts for imposing duties on imports," was resumed, in committee of the whole, Mr. *Eaton* was called to the chair.

Mr. *Lloyd*, of Mass. moved to amend the bill, by inserting the following line: "On ginger, two cents per pound." It was carried.

Mr. *Branch* moved to amend the bill, by striking out the following lines:

"On cutting knives, 25 cents each;

On scythes, 20 cents each;

On sickle and reaping hooks, twelve cents each;

On spades and shovels, of iron or steel, twenty cents each."

After some discussion, on the propriety and expediency of levying *specific* duties on articles which vary very much in quality, and in cost,

Mr. *Branch* consented to vary his motion, so as to *strike out* the specific duties proposed on these articles, and *insert*, in lieu thereof, a duty of thirty per centum ad valorem. The question was put upon the motion, as modified, and it was decided in the *affirmative*—Yeas 31, Nays 16.

Mr. *Lloyd*, of Mass. then moved to amend the bill, by striking out the specific duty on *screws*, and imposing on them an ad valorem duty of thirty per centum. The question was taken and decided in the affirmative—Yeas 26, Nays 21.

On motion of Mr. *Lloyd*, of Mass. the duty on "Venetian carpeting" was reduced from 50 cents to 25 cents per square yard.

MONDAY, MAY 10.—On motion of Mr. *Lowrie*, the bill from the House of Representatives, "to amend the several acts imposing duties on imports," was again taken up for consideration as in committee of the whole, Mr. *King*, of Alaba. in the chair.

Mr. *Dickerson* moved to amend the bill, by striking out the fourth section, which provides for the allowance of the drawback "on plain silk and nankeen cloths, imported in American vessels from beyond the Cape of Good Hope, although the said cloths, before the exportation thereof, shall have been colored, printed, stained, dyed, stamped, or painted in the United States."

Mr. *Smith* moved to amend this section by making it include *all* plain silks. This was not agreed to.

Mr. *Lowrie* moved to amend the bill, by striking out the words, "and nankeen cloths imported in American vessels from beyond the Cape of Good Hope." This amendment was adopted; and the section now reads, "That the drawback allowed by law on *plain silk*, shall be allowed, although the said cloths, before the exportation thereof, shall have been colored, printed, stained, dyed, stamped, or painted, in the United States," &c. After some debate, the question, on striking out the whole section, was then put, and carried in the *affirmative*, yeas 26, nays 21.

Mr. *Taylor*, of Va. moved to amend the bill, by striking out the following lines:

"On wheat, 25 cents per bushel;

On wheat flower, fifty cents per hundred weight;

On potatoes, ten cents per bushel."

After some debate, Mr. *Smith* called for a division of the question; he wished to have the question on striking out the duty on potatoes, taken separately.

The question was then put, upon striking out the proposed duties on 'wheat and wheat flour.' It was decided in the *negative*, yeas 19, nays 28.

The question was then upon striking out the proposed duty of ten cents per bushel on potatoes. It was rejected, yeas 15, nays 32.

The bill with the several amendments, was then reported from the committee of the whole, to the Senate. On motion of Mr. *Lloyd*, of Mass. the bill was ordered to lie on the table, and the amendments to be printed for the use of the Senate.

THURSDAY, MAY 13.—The Senate took up the "act to amend the several acts for imposing duties on imports." On the question, "Shall the bill pass?" Mr. *Hayne* spoke a considerable time against it.

The ayes and noes being called for, the result was—Ayes 25, Noes 21.

INTELLIGENCE.

FOREIGN.

From the New-York Mercantile Adver. of May 6.

His B.M. Packet *Frolic*, Lieut. Baron, arrived at the Quarantine ground yesterday morning, in 30 days from Falmouth. The commander came up to town in his gig, and delivered to the Agent a bundle of Despatches, which were immediately forwarded to the British Charge des Affaires at Washington, by a special messenger. It is presumed that these Despatches are in relation to the proceedings of the British government for the suppression of the Slave Trade, in which our government are to co-operate, a treaty to that effect having been recently signed at London. The Frolic having been employed as a Despatch vessel, did not bring the mail, which we understand was to be forwarded by the Eclipse Packet, to leave Falmouth on the regular day.

Latest News.—We are indebted to Lieut. Baron, for a Truro paper of April 3, and London papers to the evening of the 1st ult.

The Slave Trade Bill had passed both Houses of Parliament, and received the King's assent.

The Rochefort, 80 gun ship, had arrived in England from the Mediterranean, with information that the differences with Algiers were amicably settled.

Mr. Peel has announced in the House of Commons, that the manuscript of Milton recently discovered, the nature of which is to furnish proofs of the truth of the Christian religion, was about to be published under the auspices of the King.

Advices from Madrid, state that an order has at length been published, granting a general pardon to all the military of the constitutional armies, with an exception that none of them are to reside at Madrid, nor inhabit the royal palaces. A civil amnesty was said to be under consideration.

An account is received by way of Odessa, that Ali Pacha, the enterprizing Vice Roy of Egypt, has declared himself independent of the Turkish government. Great consternation was produced at Constantinople by this intelligence.—The news was not believed in Paris. The Vice Roy was to have furnished 10,000 troops for the war against the Greeks.

At Constantinople, Feb. 24, extensive preparations were going on for the campaign against the Greeks. No progress had been made in the negotiation with the new Russian minister, and it is said a Turkish army was assembling at Sophia to act against that power.

It is stated that Coron surrendered to the Greeks on the 18th Feb. They had also succeeded in taking the outworks of Lepanto.

Don Juan Martin, the distinguished patriot, known as the *Empecinado*, is stated to have been assassinated at Roa, in Spain, by a party of Royalists.

The Spaniards taken by the Algerines, have been given up, and were landed at Carthagena by the Fr. frigate Hermoine, 44. The London papers gives a report that this frigate had an action with the Naiad, 38, one of the blockading squadron off Algiers, and received a "good drubbing." The Hermoine, it is said, was brought into action in consequence of the captain not thinking it necessary to hoist his colors as he passed the blockading squadron. She suffered severely in loss of men, but was permitted to proceed as soon as she acknowledged the country to which she belonged. No interruption to the good understanding between France and England, was expected from this occurrence.

From the New-York Evening Post, May 7.

The packet ship Don Quixote, arrived last evening from Havre, has brought Paris papers to the 31st March, one day later than were noticed in the London papers received by the Frolic. A frigate and corvette had sailed from Brest for the Brazils, and a frigate, brig and schooner for Martinique.

Turkey, Russia, and Greece.—Accounts from Constantinople of the 25th Feb. estimate the force of the Pacha of Egypt at 25,000 men, disciplined in the European manner. Nothing farther had transpired to confirm the report of his having raised the standard of independence; but accounts from Hydra, of the 22d Feb. say that he had withdrawn his troops from the Island of Crete, which had created difficulty in the Divan. It was also currently reported, that the Sultan, after a long conference with the Grand Vizier, had sent a messenger to Cairo for the head of the Pacha. These occurrences render the intelligence of his revolt extremely probable.

The Sublime Sultan appears to have caused all the Jews employed at the Custom House to be arrested, and to give an account of themselves for the last forty years. This measure is attributed to a desire to extort money from this oppressed race.

Accounts from Nuremburg of the 21st March, state, that when the Divan were informed by the Russian minister that he was instructed to demand the immediate evacuation of Moldavia and Wallachia, the Sultan returned to his former system of inventing excuses to obtain delay. In the St. Petersburg Gazette, of the 3d March, it is said that "an official note of the Ottoman Cabinet, ordering the Pacha of Sillistria to evacuate Moldavia and Wallachia, is hourly expected to be issued." This shows that Russia confidently expected its *ultimatum* to be instantly complied with by the Porte. The sea and land armaments at Constantinople are represented as actively proceeding, and that the Sultan encourages them by his presence. But whether these forces are destined to war with the Pacha of Egypt, with the Greeks, or with the Russians, is a problem difficult to be solved in the present situation of Turkish affairs. The Grand Vizier and the Rei Effendi are stated to be both sick at Constantinople.

It is said in the Turkish accounts that the Greeks had been repulsed with loss before Patras, and that the Egyptian fleet had a hand in the affair. This seems very doubtful. Accounts from Zante of the 2d March state, that the mediation of Lord Byron had produced the happiest results with the chiefs of Peloponessus, and that his voyage to Tripolizza was a complete triumph. He had opened a correspondence with Theodore Colocotroni, in consequence of which the latter had evacuated Nauplie, and that important fortress was occupied by a garrison, composed of Hydriots, Spezziots and Peloponessians. Colonel Stanhope has established a military hospital; and Maurocordato a Lancasterian school, at Missolonghi.

Spain.—The treaty for the occupation of the Peninsula by the French, which was signed on the 9th February last, stipulates that the troops of the latter power shall evacuate the country on the 1st of next July. It is thought, however, that Ferdinand, owing to the disturbed state of the country, will demand a longer continuance of the French troops. The king of Spain was to leave Madrid on the 27th March, with his family, for Aranjuez. His majesty is said to be resolved to persist in moderate measures, and to treat the Constitutionalists as misguided men. As evidence of the *sincerity* of these intentions, we are told in the same article, that "the *royal* volunteers, and the populace, who feel themselves supported by them, still continue their acts of vengeance. Four constitutional militia men have been hanged, and drawn about the streets."—Notwithstanding these outrages, the people of Spain are far from being quiet, and seem to have lost much of their former respect for their ghostly teachers. On the 16th of March, while a priest was delivering a discourse in a church at Barcelona the propriety of restoring the effects of the clergy, which had been sold since 1820, he was so abused by his hearers that it was found necessary to call in the French troops to prevent more serious excesses.

From Havana.—By the schooner *Swift*, we have received the Havana journals to the 7th inst. They contain no news of interest.

The Spanish squadron which had sailed in pursuit of the Columbian, returned to Havana the 3d inst.

The most energetic and efficient measures are adopted by the Governor in conjunction with the Deputation of Police, to preserve the tranquility of the Island. Bands of armed men have been formed, in imitation of former years, as it is said, to accomplish this purpose. Several vessels, of various sizes, are in preparation to defend the coast and visit every anchorage and key in the Island. These measures are adopted in addition to the usual defence of the Island.

Commercial Letters of the 6th inst. received by this arrival, state that there had been no material change in the market, since our last advices (1st inst.) The last sales of rice were at $4 3-8ths.—*Chas. Cou.*

Elegant productions of Art.—There is now for sale in the bookstore of W. A. Colman, corner of Wall street and Broadway, a case containing a gun, a pair of duelling pistols, and a pair of pocket pistols, which are said to have been once the property of Napoleon, and afterwards in the possession of the King of Hayti, who sent them to this country to be disposed of. They are, perhaps, the most splendid articles of the kind ever manufactured, and cost originally 10,000 francs. They are to be sold for $1100, and, if not disposed of in a few days, will be sent back to France.—*Eve. Post.*

DOMESTIC.

FIRE AT HARPER'S FERRY.

The following extract of a letter appears in the Baltimore Patriot of the 12th inst.:

"*Harper's Ferry, May 8.*

"A dreadful calamity happened at this place this morning before day. The work shop, which contains a principal part of the machinery, and in which upwards of two hundred workmen were employed, was entirely consumed by fire. The building was about 150 feet long by 50 wide; it will be a loss to the United States of from 80 to 100,000 dollars, and to the workmen of from 15 to 20,000, in consequence of being thrown out of work. Seven hundred finished muskets, besides and immense quantity of materials were entirely destroyed.

"There happened to be but little wind stirring at the time; had it been otherwise the whole of the place must inevitably have been destroyed. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary."

EXECUTION.—On Friday last, according to sentence, LEMUEL LEWIS was executed for aiding and assisting in the murder of Hinton Pugh. The unfortunate malefactor persisted to the last, that he had not inflicted any wound on the deceased, notwithstanding the testimony of several witnesses notwithstanding. We forbear to publish the particulars given to us in the presence of some of the Reverend Clergy of the City, for once dead it might cast obloquy, and the living it might implicate still deeper in guilt. We deem it a duty, here to state, that Lewis *is* lacked no spiritual or temporal comfort which his situation demanded. The Clergy were regular and kind in their attendance, and the deputy sheriff, on whom devolves the care of the Jail, evinced that spirit of kindness, which is his characteristic, and which every unfortunate prisoner, from whatever cause confined, experiences at his hands.—*Raleigh Register.*

The negro *Isam, alias* General Jackson, who lately received thirty nine lashes in Cape Fear for grand larceny, has died of his wounds. This public depredator is said to have cost the state some hundreds of dollars, for civil and military expenses. The militia were called out, in 1821, to suppress an insurrection, of which he was the prime mover, and at the time styled himself "General Jackson." *Eve. Post.*

ALARMING OCCURRENCE.

A Mr. Whitfield and Mr. Tomkins, two negro speculators, who left this place on the 22d ult. with eleven negroes, and with six others, which we understand they had in jail at Gates Court-House (one of which had been sentenced by the Judge, at the last term of that Superior Court, to banishment) were proceeding to the southward, a few miles beyond Chowan river, in Hertford county, when they were attacked in a wood by six negro men armed with guns—who demanded a surrender of the negroes they had in possession, presenting and snapping their guns at them. They being unarmed as we are informed, were compelled to fly for their lives; leaving their negroes, wagon and baggage, in the possession of the robbers. The fellow ordered to banishment, with one other from Gates county, were the only ones of the company it is said, who this lawless gang could prevail on to join them, and who they released from their irons and furnished with arms.

The negro fellow under sentence of banishment, we are told is brother to the notorious outlawry, who was supposed to be the murderer of Mr. Cross of Gates county; an account of which, our readers will no doubt recollect seeing published in the Star a few months ago, and in the Norfolk Beacon, where three fellows were outlawed, and $600 reward offered for their heads by Mr. Gilliam of Gates Court-House, who were supposed to be accessaries in the perpetration of that horrid deed. There can be very little doubt, from the circumstances related to us, that it is the same banditti who have committed this late daring act of plunder on the highway. It is indeed high time for the people (of that section of country at least) to be aroused and on the alert, call out the militia, and with unceasing resolution and zeal, ferret out these desperadoes; and this should be done promptly, delays breed dangers; it is impossible to foresee the extent of mischief to which such an insubordinate state of our black population may lead. Under such a state of things as this, neither the lives or the property of our citizens can be considered safe, either at home or abroad.—*Elizabeth City Star.*

RICHMOND, MAY 4.—We understand a diabolical attempt was made, a day or two ago, to blow up several of the workmen on the James River Canal, by a person who entertained spite against one of the contractors. A machine cunningly contrived, and containing eight or ten pounds of gunpowder, was placed in their sleeping apartments, directly under the beds, which were placed one above the other, as cots in the cabin of a steamboat. Two holes were bored in the keg containing the powder, in which two lighted candles were placed. Over the candles was placed a contrivance to elude detection, by concealing the light. When the candles had burnt down to a certain point, they would drop in, and the explosion ensue. The machine, which well deserves the epithet infernal; was placed in the room with the consent of the occupants, by a negro, who immediately after ran off. The hasty and apparently causeless flight of the negro, first excited suspicion—the machine was then removed out of the house, and the light of the candles discovered. The box was uncovered, and the whole villainy "stood confessed."

The supposed culprit, against whom circumstances are said to be strong, is a "durance ville."—*Whig.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 20, 1824.

The Board of Internal Improvements met in this place, on Thursday last; present, his Excellency Governor Holmes, president; Duncan Cameron, John D. Hawkins, John Owen, and Thomas Turner, Esquires. The vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Hatch, was filled by the appointment of —— Blount, Esquire.

The report of the Civil Engineer, exhibiting the progress of the work below Wilmington, was laid before the Board. For some time past, Mr. Fulton has exercised a personal superintendance of these works, and represents to the board, that they are steadily progressing; as yet, no visible effect has been produced, nor was any expected, but he is very sanguine in his belief, that the result will be such as was at first anticipated.

The Board during their sitting, made contracts for the delivery of lumber at various points on the Cape Fear river below this place, for the erection of jetties at such places as may be found necessary.—They likewise instructed the Engineer to employ hands and construct machinery, for the removal of logs and other obstructions to the navigation. With the ample means that have been placed in his power, directed by the acknowledged skill of the Civil Engineer, we think the public have reason to expect, that during the present summer, (which promises already to be well adapted to the purpose) a considerable improvement in our navigation will be effected.

On Friday His Excellency reviewed the Fayetteville Corps of Artillery, who made a fine martial appearance, and performed several evolutions in a soldier like manner. On Saturday, his Excellency, accompanied by the gentlemen of the Board, the Civil Engineer, and his honor, Judge Norwood, whose circuit closed at this place on the same day, was escorted by the Fayetteville Independent Company of Light Infantry, from the Mansion Hotel to the Steam Boat Henrietta, where they were joined by a number of the citizens, and partook of a cold repast prepared on board. The lowness of the river preventeu the company enjoying an excurtion of some miles upon the water, as was contemplated; the effect of the disappointment however, was in a great measure obviated by the politeness of the Union Band, who accompanied the Corps of Infantry, and performed several pieces of music in a very superior manner.

GAS LIGHTS.—To enable any one to form some judgment respecting the illuminating gas afforded by cotton seed, Mr. Olmsted prososes the following simple experiments: *Raleigh Reg.*

Ex. 1. Stick a pin into a single seed, and hold it with the tongs near hot coals, or in the flame of a candle. The oily vapour being set on fire as it issues from the seed, will burn with a white and pure flame.

Ex. 2. Put five or six seeds into a tobacco-pipe, and close the orifice with a clay stopper. When this is quite dry, place the bowl of the pipe among hot coals, and speedily raise it to a *low* red heat. The gas will issue at the stem, when it may be set on fire.—The stopper may be made of brick-dust, beaten up with water sufficient to make it into a paste. If a little quicklime be added, it will dry the sooner.

An ounce of cotton seed is capable of affording more than 1000 cubic inches of gas; and the quantity of seed, that annually results from that portion of the cotton crop which is imported, would afford a quantity exceding 2827,000,000 cubic feet of gas of a high illuminating power.

Methodist Conference.—The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States, commenced its session in Baltimore on the first inst. This august assembly consists of three Bishops of the Church, two delegates from the English Conferences, and representatives from all the Annual Conferences in the U. States.

It is supposed that there will be a greater assemblage of ministers of the gospel than has ever taken place in this country. Some important business in relation to Church Government is expected to be brought before this meeting, which will render its proceedings very interesting to the members of the Church.

Three Indian Chiefs attached to the mission School, in the Wyandot nation, have come on to attend this Conference.

LOUISVILLE, (KY.) APRIL 17.

The line of mail stages from this place to Franklin, Missouri, via Vincennes, Vandalia, and St. Louis, is now in full operation. If any one had predicted, ten or fifteen years ago, that such an establishment would have been in operation this day, he would have been an object of ridicule. Such, however, has been the prosperity and rapid growth of the Western states, that this line will not only be sustained, but the public convenience now requires the establishment of others. A line of stages from this place to Nashville, would not only be profitable to the proprietors, but would be highly advantageous to the public.

NORFOLK, MAY 9.

Footpads.—On Thursday night, between 10 and 11 o'clock, as Col. Arthur Lee was returning to his lodgings, between the Catholic Chapel wall and Mr. Hugh M'Quillin's Brewery, he was attacted by two white men, who brandished their clubs of enormous size, over his head, and demanded, first his pocket book and then his money, and upon being answered that he had neither, searched his pockets, from which they took a five dollar note, that was found in one corner of one of his waistcoat pockets, and his pocket handkerchief and then decamped.

From the Richmond Compiler.

Change of the Mail.—We congratulate our citizens on the change of the Northern Mail, as stated in the following letter received last evening at this Post-Office from the Post-Master General. Its benefits will not be confined to this city, but will extend to the whole southern country. The Post Master General deserves our sincere thanks for his exertions in contributing to the expedition of the Mail.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, 4th May, 1824.

"SIR—On the 10th of this month, the Northern Mail is to arrive at your Office at 9 A. M. in about 29 hours from Baltimore. The Northern Mail is on the same day to arrive at Petersburg by 2 P. M. in 34 hours from Baltimore. This arrangement will be continued until autumn.

Respectfully, your ob't. serv't.

JOHN M'LEAN.

To the Post-Master, Richmond."

We understand that the President of the United States has reappointed Gen. BEVERLY DANIEL, of this city, Marshal of this District for the ensuing four years. *Raleigh Star.*

WASHINGTON, MAY 14.

The space occupied by the Communication of Mr. Crawford to the Committee of the House of Representatives, leave us room only to say, that the Tariff Bill has passed the Senate, and that the amendments thereto are now before the House of Representatives, and have been referred to a committee of that House for consideration. We mention this particularly, because we consider it the great question, on the final determination of which will depend the period of termination of the present session of Congress. *Nat. Intell.*

Aricara Indians.—Accounts were received at Fanklin, (Missouri,) on the 24th of March, from officers of the army at Fort Atkinson, stating that "five or six men belonging to Mr. Brazeau's trading establishment, were lately killed near the Aricara village while ascending the Missouri river. They were conveyed in a batteau and were going up for the purpose of trading with the Mandans and Aricaras. Within one day's voyage of the Aricara village, the patroon, apprehensive of danger, left his company and proceeded by land. He promised to rejoin them at the Mandans, whose town, one mile above the Aricara's, he entered under cover of the night. The day after his arrival, he received news that his men were all murdered, his cargo captured, and his boat sunk. The amount of goods taken, was at cost, $1500.—Mr. Tilton, a trader at the Mandans, sent one of his men to the river for water, who was also met and killed by an Iracara Indian."

NEW-YORK, MAY 8.

From Portugal.—Capt. Budd, of the ship Mary Ann, arrived at Antigua on the 17th ult. in 44 days from Lisbon, confirms the report that the assassination of the Prime Minister of Portugal was attributed to the King's second son, and that the country was in a state of commotion. The officers and troops had positively refused serving under Marshal Beresford, who had in consequence been deprived of his command. The people evinced the most marked feelings of hostility towards the United States, in consequence of the language adopted by the President in his message to Congress.

Brazil.—A letter received by a late arrival at Marblehead, said to be from an intelligent Brazilian, dated Pernambuco, 29th March, says, that the province was "threatened with a civil war, which appears inevitable." By all accounts, the Emperor and the people were so much at variance, that something of importance was expected to arise from the agitated state of the public mind, which would decide the fate of the country in a few days. *Eve. Post.*

U. States Circuit Court.—Yesterday, Thomas Jones, otherwise called John Robinson, a colored man, who had been convicted of murder on board of the brig Holker, and Josef Perez, a Spaniard, who was found guilty of piracy on board of the schr. Bee, were put to the bar to receive their sentences. Judge Thompson addressed the prisoners in a feeling and solemn manner, reminding them of the enormity of the crimes they had been convicted of, and advising them to lose no time in making their peace with their Maker. The Judge then sentenced Thomas Jones to be hanged on the 11th day of June next, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock, and his body given to doctors for dissection. Josef Perez, to be hanged on the same day, and same hour, with the exception that his body was not ordered to be given for dissection. *N. Y. Mer. Adv.*

The Sublime Porte is said to have threatened to cut off Lord Byron's head, should he fall into the hands of a Pacha. The genius of Byron is so hopelessly perverted, and his new works so little in demand, that neither the Muses nor the Booksellers would weep, though the Greek Patriots and the Italian courtezans might, at such a catastrophe. *Nat. Gaz.*

Eccentric Character.—Dr. Robert Honyman, a native of Scotland, once a Surgeon in the British navy, and afterwards holding the same rank in the American navy, died on the 21st ult. in Virginia, aged 77 years. The Doctor had a large estate to dispose of, and on opening his will it was found to contain the following singular bequest: *Eve. Post.*

"I also give and bequeath to my son, my thermometer, my diploma of Doctor of Physic, also a *human rib* which will be found in a small trunk in my chest, with my earnest request that he will carefully keep the said rib, (which is of James the Fifth, King of Scotland,) and transmit it to his descendants."

Sheathing of ships with Leather.—It has been found from actual experiments that leather immersed in water is not subject to decay or be eaten by the worms, nor does it waste by the wash of the water. Hence it is supposed that there would be great economy in snbstituting it for copper, zinc, or even for wood, for the sheathing of ships bottoms, also for coveying the logs and fenders of our wharves, they being liable to be eaten by the worms. A ship lately returned from the South Seas, after an absence of 37 months, which had a side of sole leather put on her bottom before she sailed, and when she returned it appeared more firm and better than when first put on. The worms had not bored it, nor did it foul much, if any, more than copper. Should leather come into general use for the aforesaid purposes, it will prove vastly beneficial to the tanners and dealers in the article, as well as to the agricultural interest of our country. Therefore, for the purpose of making a further experiment, it has been determined to sheath the bottom of the schooner Eliza, and the work has commenced this morning by Mr. Ring, at the first wharf above Catharine market, for which leather has been contributed by many of the most respectable dealers in the article in town, and such persons as are disposed to lend a helping hand, will please send their leather to the store of Israel Corse, in Jacob-st. as soon as convenient. A single side will be acceptable. The public are invited to call at the said vessel and see the work going on.—*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

LOUIS XVII.—The Washington Journal of the 1st inst. states, that a person calling himself LOUIS THE 17TH, of France, has made his appearance in that city. The facts he states are historically true, but whether the circumstances in relation to his own life, are correct or not, we are not sufficiently acquainted with them to say. His features are said to be very much those of the Bourbon family, his age corresponds with what the Dauphin's would have been and several incidents he mentions of his early life, serve to render his tale at least plausible. He states that he was carried off from the tower of the Temple in great secrecy, brought up among the Alps, and afterwards sent to the Island of Cuba, where he learned the trade of a carpenter, and where he has been till he came to this country. He pretends to show certain marks on his head, which he says his sister, the Duchess of Angouleme, will at once recognise, and to this lady he has written, through a gentleman of Washington, stating the circumstances and events of his life.

General Hull has commenced his "Memoirs of the Campaign of the North Western Army, in the year 1812," by the publication of the first number of a series in the Boston Statesman. He entertains the hope that a plain narrative of facts will correct what he alleges to be the erroneous impressions which the former official investigation of his conduct left, upon the public mind.

DIED,

Yesterday morning, at the residence of Mr. Henry E. Purviance, in the neighborhood of this town, Mrs. *Rebecca Fletcher*, in the 73d year of her age.—This venerable, and highly respectable lady was, perhaps, the only person who remained of the first settlers of this place; she had been an inhabitant of this town upwards of sixty years, and enjoyed a surprising degree of health, activity and cheerfulness, until a few days before her death. She possessed, in an eminent degree, every virtue, and excellence, moral, and social, conjugal and maternal, which give an ableness and worth to the female character. To a strong and well improved understanding, she united a lively and playful imagination, a frank and benevolent disposition, a mildness of temper, and a feeling heart.

CAPE-FEAR NAVIGATION COMPANY.

In the notice of the Annual Meeting of the Cape-Fear Navigation Company, which appeared in the Observer of 21st April, for "Friday the 30th May," read "*Friday, 28th May.*"

JOHN CRUSOE, *Sec'y.*

Gun & Riffle Manufactory.

THE subscriber informs the public that he still carries on the above business at the old stand, Mechanics' Hill, N. C. and that he has considerably enlarged the business, by having more hands and materials engaged, which enables him somewhat to reduce the prices. Mr. Jesse Pot's, sen is his agent in Fayetteville, where Guns and Riffles may be bought on the same terms as at the Factory.

DAVID KENNEDEY.

May 18, 1824.—3t65.

Five Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, about three weeks ago, a negro woman, about 45 or 50 years of age, named *Bella*. I have reason to believe she is lurking about Waddle Cade's, or Jno. M'Daniel's plantation, in whose neighborhood she has a husband, a free man. All persons are forewarned from harboring, concealing or carrying away said slave

D. M'COLL.

May 18, 1824.—3t65

REMOVAL.

L. R. Martense

HAS removed to the store, formerly occupied by Mr. Amos Kimball, north-east corner of Market square, where he offers for sale a general assortment of *DRY GOODS*, &c. at wholesale or retail.

62°

STRAYED,

FROM the stable of Mr. John W. Sandford, on Thursday, the 6th inst. a bright sorrel HORSE, about 15½ hands high, spare made, with a star or small blaze in his face; no other mark recollected.

And about the same time, a milch *COW*, spotted black and white, without any particular distinguishing mark. It is supposed that they are grazing in some of the extensive open fields in the supurbs of the town. A liberal reward will be given for either or both of them, at this office.

Payetteville, May 10, 1824.—3t64

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF *WILMINGTON, N. C.*

FROM THE CAPE-FEAR RECORDER, MAY 15.

ARRIVED,

French ship Grand Thomas, Hervieu, from Guadaloupe, to Flotard & Sintas.

Brig Agenora, Thornber, 17 days from Demerara, to L. Gomez.

Brig Two Marys, Tilyou, from New-York, to W. H. Lippitt.

Schr. Retrieve, Dough, from Edenton.

Sloop Cashier, Rayner, from New-York, to Dudley & Dickinson.

CLEARED,

Brig United States, Downs, for Montego Bay, by Lewis Gomez.

Schr, Love, Hatch, for New-York, by Elijah Dickinson.

Schr. Margaret, Bears, for New-York.

Sloop Niantic, Hamilton, for Charleston, by P. W. Fanning.

Since the Recorder of Saturday.

ARRIVED,

Brig Betsey, Wales, from Havana, to Lazarus & Whitmarsh.

Ship Wallace, Myrick, from New-York, to Lazarus & Whitmarsh.

Brig Abigail, Gooday, from New-York, to James Usher.

CLEARED,

Sloop Hazard, Starbuck, for Charleston.

Brig Paulina, Bartlett, for Liverpool, by James Usher.

Schr. Archer, R. Given, for Guadaloupe, by Stow & Whittier.

PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected weekly, by a Committee of Merchants.

MERCHANDISE.		Qua'ty rated.	From D. C.	To D. C.
Beef, Fresh in Market	-	lb.	4	5
Beef, Northern	-	bbl.	7 50	8 00
Brandy, Cognac,	-	gallon.	1 25	1 50
Apple, in dem'd	-	do	50	55
Peach,	-	do.	55	60
Bacon,	-	lb.	6½	7½
Beeswax,	-	do.	31	32
Butter,	-	do	7	9
Bagging (abundant)	-	yard,	18	25
Coffee, Prime Green,	-	lb.	22	23
2d & 3d qual.	-	do	20	22
Candles, Mould,	-	do	12	12½
Spermaceti,	-	do		34
Cotton,	-	do	14	15½
Corn,	-	bushel	42	45
Copperas	-	lb.	3½	4
Flax	-	do	15	18
Flaxseed, Rough,	-	bushel	75	80
Flour, Fine,	-	barrel.	4	
Superfine,	-	do	4 25	4 50
Fish, Herrings	-	do	5 00	
Mullet	-	do	6 00	
Feathers	-	lb.	35	
Gin, Holland,	-	gallon,	90	1 25
Country,	-	do	43	45
Ginger	-	lb.	6	10
Glass, Amer. 8 by 10	-	50 feet	4 00	5 00
10 by 12	-	do	5 00	6 00
Bottles	-	groce	11	12
Hides, Buenos Ayres,	-	lb.		
West India,	-	do		
Iron,	-	100 lb.	4½ 00	5 00
Indigo, Bengal	-	lb.	3 00	
Flotant	-	do	3 00	
Lime,	-	cask,	2 50	3 00
Lard	-	lb.	6	7
Leather, Skirting	-	do	30	35
Sole	-	do	28	30
Bridle	-	side	3 00	4 00
Lead, Bar	-	lb.	8	9
Logwood	-	100 lb.	3 50	
Molasses,	-	gallon,	26	28
Nutmegs	-	lb.	2 5	3 00
Nails, Cut, Assorted	-	do	7	7 50
Wrought	-	do		
Nankeens, Blue	-	piece,	1 40	
Yellow	-	do	60	65
Shingles	-	1000	1 50	2 00
Oats,	-	bush	30	35
Oil, Curriers	-	barrel.	20 00	25 00
Linseed	-	gallon.	90	1 00
Pork	-	barrel.	11 00	13 00
Porter London,	-	dozen	3 50	
Philadelphia,	-	do	2 50	3 00
Pepper,	-	lb.	24	25
Pimento,	-	do	25	26
Plaster Paris,	-	ton	7 50	10 00
Powder, Duponts,	-	Keg,	8 00	
Others,	-	do	5	7 50
Paints, White Lead	-	do	3 50	4 00
Spanish Brown	-	do	2 00	2 80
Yellow Ochre	-	do	2 50	
Rum, Jamaica,	-	gallon,	80	1 00
Wind. Island.	-	do	70	80
New-England,	-	do	42½	45
Rice,	-	100 lb.	3 50	4 00
Raisins	-	box,	2 50	3 50
Rags	-	lb.	2	6
Shot,	-	Bag,	2 75	3
Sugar, Mus. Prime,	-	100 lb.	9 50	10 50
Common,	-	do	8 50	9
Loaf,	-	lb.	17	19
Salt, Liverpool,	-	bush.	75	80
Turks Island,	-	do	70	80
St. Ubes, &c.	-	do		
Salts, Epsom	-	lb.	25	30
Glauber	-	do	7½	8
Steel, American	-	do	8	9
E. Blistered	-	do	16	17
German	-	do	17	18
Salt-Petre	-	do	12½	20
Tallow,	-	do	5	
Tea, Imp. and Gunp.	-	do	1 50	1 75
Hyson,	-	do	1 20	1 20
Tobacco, Leaf,	-	100 lb.	3	3 75
Manufactured,	-	do	5 00	20
Tin, ½ x	-	box	15 00	16 00
Verdigrs,	-	lb.	65	
Wheat,	-	bush.	85	90
Whiskey,	-	gallon,	30	32½
Wine, Madeira, L. P.	-	do	2 50	4
Sicily Madeira,	-	do	1 25	1 50
Teneriffe,	-	do	1 25	1 50
Port,	-	do	2 00	3 25
Malaga	-	do	80	

There are a few Pews in the Presbyterian Church, upon which arrearages remain to be paid. In order to bring the matter to a close, the Board of Trustees have directed that they be sold. They will be sold accordingly, at public auction, on Saturday, the 22d inst.

2t63 JOHN MACRAE, *Pres.*

FOR SALE,

At twelve months Credit,

A small assortment of well selected *DRY GOODS*, just received from New-York.

JNO. HUSKE.

May 12, 1824.—3t64

Notice.

LOST on the road between the subscriber's house, and Moore Court-house, about the 15th of April last, a Note made by the subscriber, Daniel Kelly, Malcolm Buie, Alexander Cameron and Neil M'Kethen, to William P. Leak, payable on the 20th January, 1825 bearing interest from the date, and dated the 28th of October, 1823, attested by John Ferguson. The public are cautioned against trading for said Note, as the same has never been delivered to the payee. JOHN B. KELLY.

May 5, 1824.—3t63

THEATRE.

On Friday Evening, May 21, 1824,

Will be performed, a celebrated Comedy, in five acts, by George Colman, Esq. called the

HEIR AT LAW.

To which will be added, the favorite Farce of the

RENDEZVOUS,

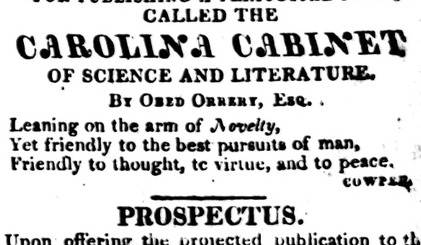
OR, LOVE AND FEAR.

Tickets, front boxes, $1—children, under 12, 50 cents. Side box, fifty cents.—To be had at the Mansion Hotel, and at the Theatre.

Doors open at 7, and the curtain to rise at 8 o'clock precisely. No money taken at the doors of the Theatre. Smoking in the Theatre expressly prohibited.

☞In REHEARSAL, and will speedily be produced, the grand dramatic romance, of the *Forty Thieves*—with new Scenery, Dresses, &c.

NEW LINE OF



STAGES,

Between Petersburg, Belfield, Halifax and Tarboro', connecting with the Fayetteville and Norfolk Route.

The Subscriber,

HAS contracted with the General Post-Office to carry the Mail from Petersburg to Tarboro' twice a week, in a light, substantial, two horse Stage. Nothing shall be wanting on his part, to render the travelling on this route both expeditious and comfortable.—Passengers arriving from Fayetteville, Georgia, &c. at Tarboro' to breakfast, Tuesdays and Saturdays, in Latimore's Line, will breakfast in Petersburg the next morning, (110 miles) where they can take Porter & Niblo's daily accommodation Stage to Richmond, or spend a few hours in Petersburg, and take their Mail Stage to Richmond after dinner, or take the Steamboat to Baltimore, or Washington City, via Norfolk. The subscriber does not believe he goes much out of the way to say, that the road from Fayetteville by Tarboro' and Halifax to Petersburg, is a *Boiling Green.*

This line will be in operation on Tuesday the 18th instant.

The Stage will leave Petersburg Tuesdays and Saturdays, at 4 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at Tarboro' next day by 3 P. M.

Leave Tarboro' Tuesdays and Saturdays, 8 o'clock A. M. and arrive at Petersburg the next morning to breakfast.

BATES OF FARE.

From Petersburg to Tarboro', 110 miles, $9 00,

THOMAS SHORE.

May 14, 1824.—4t66

☞Baggage at the risk of the owners.

PROPOSALS

BY PASTEUR & WATSON,

FOR PUBLISHING A PERIODICAL PAPER CALLED THE

CAROLINA CABINET

OF SCIENCE AND LITERATURE.

BY OBED ORRERY, ESQ.

Leaning on the arm of *Novelty*,
Yet friendly to the best pursuits of man,
Friendly to thought, to virtue, and to peace.
COWPER.

PROSPECTUS.

Upon offering the projected publication to the patronage of their fellow citizens, Pasteur & Watson are aware of the magnitude of their attempt; but they are also aware that there is no paper in the State, exclusively devoted to literature, and they believe that the taste of North-Carolina needs but the offering of the collation, to meet with acceptance. Under these considerations, they confidently present this prospectus.

For himself, Mr. *Orrery* would observe, that he is not ignorant of the difficulty of the task he undertakes. He is sensible that he must vary his lucubrations to meet the versatility of taste so predominant in mankind, and that he must, in some degree, be all things to all men. He is also perfectly sensible that many editors are apt to promise more than they eventually perform, They promise to present nothing but the *Utile dulci*; to cull nothing but the choicest flowrets from the luxuriant parterres of Literature; and too often exhaust their whole stock of erudition in manufacturing a flaming prospectus that shall swell their subscription list.

Now, *Obed* has determined to avoid this course, that he may not subject himself to subsequent censure; thinking it preferable to perform, and not to promise, than to promise and not perform. Therefore, his work shall speak for itself. In aid of his undertaking, he solicits the laudable assistance of men of talents and leisure; and assures the Ladies, that the flowers *they* may weave into a literary garland, shall receive primary attention, although it must be distinctly understood by all, that their communications are to be subject to the discretion of Mr. *Orrery*.

BIOGRAPHY, so entertaining and so useful in teaching us to avoid the rocks of error on which others have been wrecked, shall hold a distinguished place in the CABINET. American Biography shall have the preference.

RELIGIOUS and MORAL Essays—Essays on AGRICULTURE and the SCIENCES will be always acceptable.

WORKS OF FANCY, that inculcate virtue, and substantiate purity; and WIT and HUMOUR, will be properly attended to. In short, Mr. O's. attention will be directed to the procuring of a pleasing variety that may suit the variety of mental appetites, and, at the same time, give "ardour to *virtue*, and confidence to *truth*."

No political discussions can be admitted into our Cabinet; for, as we are devoted to Literature,

All politicians from us we debar,
We'll be none ourselves, nor abuse those who are.

CONDITIONS.

The CAROLINA CABINET will be published weekly, in quarto form, on medium paper of a good quality, and on new type.

Subscription, Three Dollars per year, half to be paid on receipt of the first number, which will be issued as soon as the subscription will authorize the undertaking.

Persons who obtain four subscribers and become responsible for their subscription, shall be entitled to a fifth copy gratis.

Communications by mail, to be addressed to *Thomas Watson*, Newbern.

Newbern, March 27, 1824.

☞Subscriptions will be received at this office

Just Received,

AND for sale at this office, price 20 cents single, a Pamphlet, entitled "An Address to the citizens of North-Carolina, on the subject of the Presidential Election."

Blanks,

OF ALL KINDS FOR SALE AT THE OFFICE

POETRY.

No loose or wanton, though a wand'ring Muse.

HOPE.

As o'er the ocean's stormy wave,
The beacon's light appears,
When yawns the seaman's wat'ry grave,
And his lone bosom cheers.

Then, though the raging ocean foam,
His heart shall dauntless prove,
To reach secure his cherish'd home,
The Haven of his love.

So when his soul is wrapt in gloom,
To worldly grief a prey,
Thy beams, blest Hope, beyond the tomb,
Illume the Pilgrim's way,

And point to that serene abode
Where virtuous Faith shall rest;
Protected by the sufferer's God
And be forever blest.

Oh still, though sorrow's rayless night
O'ershade my worldly way,
May pure Religion's holy light
Shed on my soul its ray. SYDNEY.

SELECTIONS,
LITERARY, RELIGIOUS, &c.

LAST HOURS OF SIR WALTER RALEIGH.

From the Second Series of D'Israel's Curiosities of Literature.

Raleigh one morning was taken out of his bed, in a fit of fever, and unexpectedly hurried not to his trial, but to a sentence of death. The story is well known. Yet pleading with a voice growing weak by sickness, and an ague he had that instant on him, he used every means to avert his fate; he did, therefore, value the life he could so easily part with. His Judges then at least respected their state criminal, and they addressed him in a far different tone than he had fifteen years before listened to from Coke. Yelverton, the attorney-general, said "Sir Walter Raleigh has been as a star at which the world have gazed; but stars may fall, nay, they must fall, when they trouble the sphere where they abide." And the lord Chief Justice noticed Raleigh's great work:—"I know that you have been valiant and wise, and I doubt not but you retain both these virtues, for now you shall have occasion to use them. Your book is an admirable work. I would give you counsel, but I know you can apply unto yourself far better than I am able to give you."—But the Judge ended with saying, "execution is granted." It was stifling Raleigh with roses; and it was listening to fame from the voice of death.

He declared that now being old, sickly, and in disgrace, and "certain were he allowed to live, to go to it again, life was wearisome to him, and all he entreated was to have leave to speak freely at his farewell, to satisfy the world that he was ever loyal to the king, and a true lover of the commonwealth—for this he would seal with his blood."

Raleigh, on his return to his prison, which some were deploring his fate, observed that "the world itself is but a large prison, out of which some are daily selected for execution."

The last night of his existence was occupied by writing what the letter writer calls "a remembrance to be left with his lady," to acquaint the world with his sentiments, should he be denied their delivery from the scaffold, as he had been at the bar of the King's Bench. His lady visited him that night, and amidst her tears acquainted him, that she had obtained the favor of disposing of his body; to which he answered smiling, "it is well, Bess, that thou mayest dispose of that dead, thou hadst not always the disposing of when it was alive." At mid-night he entreated her to leave him. It must have been then that, with unshaken fortitude, Raleigh sat down to compose those verses on his death, which being short, the most appropriate may be repeated:

"Even so is Time, that takes on trust
Our youth, our joys, our all we have,
And pays us but with age and dust;
Who in the dark and silent grave,
When we have wondered all our ways,
Shuts up the story of our days."

He has added two other lines expressive of his trust in his resurrection. Their authenticity is confirmed by the writer of the present letter, as well as another writer, enclosing "half a dozen verses which Sir Walter made the night before his death to take his farewell of poetry, wherein he had been a scribbler even from his youth."—The inclosure is now with the letter.—Chamberlain, the writer, was an intelligent man of the world, but not imbued with any deep tincture of literature. On the same night Raleigh wrote this distich on the candle burning dimly:

"Cowards fear to die; but courage stout,
Rather than live in snuff, will be put out."

At this solemn moment, before he lay down to rest, and at the instant of parting from his lady, with all his domestic affections still warm, to express his feelings in verse was with him a natural effusion, and to which he had long been used. It is peculiar in the fate of Raleigh, that having before suffered a long imprisonment with an expectation of a public death, his mind had been accustomed to its contemplation, and often dwelt on the event which was now passing. The soul in its sudden departure, and its future state is often the subject of his few poems; that most original one of "The Farewell,"

Go, soul! the body's guest,
Upon a thankless crank, &c.

is attributed to Raleigh, though on uncertain evidence. But another entitled "The Pilgrimage," has this beautiful passage:

"Give me thy scalop-shell of quiet,
My staff of truth to walk upon,
My scrip of joy immortal diet;
My Bottle of salvation.

My gown of glory—Hope's true gauge,
And thus I'll take my pilgrimage,
While my soul, like a quiet Palmer,
Travelleth towards the land of Heaven."

Raleigh's cheerfulness was so remarkable, and his fearlessness of death so marked, that the Dean of Westminster, who attended him, at first wondered at the hero, and reprehended the lightness of his manner; but Raleigh gave God thanks that he had never feared death, for it was but an opinion and an imagination; as for the manner of death he had rather die so than of a burning fever; and that some might have made shows outwardly, but he felt the joy within. The Dean says, that he made no more of death than if he had been going to take a journey; "not," said he, "but that I am a great sinner, for I have been a soldier, a seaman and a courtier." The writer of a manuscript letter tells us, that the Dean declared he died not only religiously, but he found him to be a man as ready and as able to give as to take instruction.

On the morning of his death, he smoked as usual, his favorite tobacco, and when they brought him a cup of excellent sack, being asked how he liked it, Raleigh answered, "As the fellow that, drinking of Saint Giles's bowl, as he went to Tyburn, said 'that was good drink if a man might tarry by it.'" The day before, in passing from Westminster Hall to the Gate House, his eye had caught Sir Hugh Beeston in the throng, and, calling on him, requested that he would see him die to-morrow. Sir Hugh, to secure himself a seat on the scaffold, had provided himself with a letter to the Sheriff, which was not read at the time, and Sir Walter found him thrust by lamenting that he could not get there. "Farewell!" exclaimed Raleigh, "I know not what shift you will make, but I am sure to have a place." In going from the prison to the scaffold, among others who were pressing hard to see him, one old man whose head was bald, came very forward, insomuch that Raleigh noticed him, asked "whether he would have aught of him!" The old man answered, "Nothing but to see him, and pray to God for him!' Raleigh replied, "I thank thee, good friend, and I am sorry I have no better thing to return thee for thy good will."—Observing his bald head, he continued, "but take this night-cap, (which was a very rich wrought one that he wore,) for thou hast more need of it now than I."

His dress, as was usual with him, was elegant, if not rich. Oldys describes it, but mentions that "he had a wrought night-cap under his hat," which we have otherwise disposed of; his ruff band, a black wrought velvet night-gown over a hair colored satin doublet, and a block wrought waist coat; black cut taffety breeches, and ash colored silk stockings.

He ascended the scaffold with the same cheerfulness he had passed to it, and observing the lords seated at a distance, some at windows, he requested they would approach him, as he wished what he had to say they should all witness. This request was complied with by several. His speech is well known; but some copies contain matters not in others. When he finished, he requested lord Arundal that the king would not suffer any libels to defame him after death—"And now I have a long journey to go, and must take my leave." "He embraced all the lords and other friends with such courtly compliments as if he had met them at some feast," says a letter writer. Having taken off his gown, he called to the beads-man to show him the axe, which not being instantly done, he repeated. "I pray thee let me see it; dost thou think that I am afraid of it?" He passed the edge lightly over his finger, and smiling, observed to the sheriff, "This is a sharp medicine, but a sound cure for all diseases," and kissing it, laid it down. Another has it, "This is that, will cure all sorrows." After this he went to three several corners of the scaffold, and kneeling down, desired all the people to pray for him, and recited a long prayer to himself. When he began to fit himself for the block he first laid himself down to try how the block fitted him; after rising up, the executioner kneeled down to ask him forgiveness, which Raleigh, with an embrace, did, but entreating him not to strike till he gave a token by lifting up his hand, "and then fear not, but strike home!" When he laid his head down to receive the stroke, the executioner desired him to lay his face towards the east. "It was no great matter which way a man's head stood, so the heart lay right," said Raleigh; but these were not his last words. He was once more to speak in this world with the same intrepidity he had lived in it—for, having lain some minutes on the block in prayer, he gave the signal; but the executioner, either unmindful or in fear, failed to strike, and Raleigh, after once or twice putting forth his hands, was compelled to ask him, "Why dost thou not strike? Strike man!" In two blows he was beheaded; but from the first, his body never shrunk from the spot, by any discomposure of his posture, which, like his mind, was immoveable.

"In all the time he was upon the scaffold, and before," says one of the manuscript letter writers, "there appeared not the least alteration in him, either in his voice or countenance; but he seemed as free from all manner of apprehension as if he had come thither rather to be a spectator than a sufferer; nay, the beholders seemed much more sensible than did he, so that he hath purchased here, in the opinion of men, such honor and reputation as it is thought his greatest enemies are they, that are most sorrowful of his death, which they see is like to turn so much to his advantage."

The people were very deeply affected at the sight, and so much that one said that "we had not such another head to cut off," and another wished the head and brains upon Secretary Nauton's shoulders. The observer suffered for this; he was a wealthy citizen, and great newsmonger, and who haunted Paul's Walk. Complaint was made, and the citizen summoned to the privy council. He pleaded that he intended no disrespect to Mr. Secretary, but only spake in reference to the old proverb, that "two heads were better than one." His excuse was allowed at that moment; but when afterwards called on for a contribution to St. Paul's cathedral, and having subscribed 100 pounds, the Secretary observed to him "that two are better than one, Mr. Wiemark." Either through fear or charity, the witty citizen doubled his subscription.

Thus died this glorious and gallant cavalier, of whom Orsborne says, "his death was managed by him with so high and religious a resolution, as if a Roman had acted a Christian, or rather a Christian a Roman."

After having read the preceding article, we are astonished at the greatness and the variable nature of this extraordinary man, and his happy genius. With Gibbon, who once intended to write his life, we may pause, and pronounce "his character is ambiguous;" but we shall not hesitate to decide, that Raleigh knew better how to die than to live. "His glorious hours," says a contemporary, "were his arraignment and execution;" but never will be forgotten the intermediate years of his lettered imprisonment.

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

Discharge of Cannon by Steam.

Mr. Perkins, whose inventions in the engraving of steel, and improvements in the construction of steam engines, are well known, has brought to perfection a branch of art on which there may be some difference of opinion—that of the more speedy destruction of our species! The fact we believe is as follows: Mr. Perkins, while experimenting on the expansive force of steam, subjected to very elevated temperature, with the view of applying its power to the purposes of the steam engine, was very naturally led to investigate its application in many other departments of art, where great mechanical force was required, and among others, to that of discharging ordnance. We are enabled to give a brief description of the present apparatus, which is constructed with the view of showing the application of steam to this purpose, rather than as a model. A copper pipe of two inches diameter is connected at one extremity with the steam reservoir belonging to Mr. Perkin's improved engine, and at the other end with a chamber formed of metal flanges; into this chamber a strong gun-barrel is firmly screwed, so as to be perfectly air tight, (and two others connected with it) and extended in a horizontal direction. From the upper portion of the chamber, two pipes or tubes projected about 15 inches of sufficient diameter to allow musket bullets to pass freely down, for the purpose of loading or shooting the gun.

The steam being laid on the apparatus, nothing more is necessary than to lift the short lever of a sliding valve, when the rush of steam into the chamber, instantaneously discharges the cullet through the gun-barrel, with a force much greater than ordinary gun-powder. The bullets, being received against an iron target, are completely flattened. Mr. Perkins threw into the pipe or feeder of the apparatus three or four bullets at a time, which were stopped in the gun barrels more than once, from want of sufficient steam pressure at the moment. But it is obvious this can be avoided by giving any degree of pressure requisite. Mr. Perkins has not yet employed a greater power than about 35 atmospheres, though the strength of his apparatus would admit five times that power if necessary. The apparatus is capable of discharging 100 balls per minute, or in fact, as fast as they can be put into feeders, and the gun barrel made to turn in any direction. We believe Messrs. Bolton and Watt made some experiments many years back, with the view of discharging cannon by steam, but the plan was never carried into execution, from some cause with which we are not acquainted.

He that follows his recreations instead of his business, shall in a little time have no business to follow.

FROM THE RALEIGH STAR.

THEBAN LADY IN CHARLESTON.

One of the greatest curiosities exhibited in our country at this day, is a Mummy, a *young* lady three thousand years old. She has lately been imported from Egypt, the land of Pharoah and Ptolomy, and the land of the Pyramids! She is arrayed in sear cloth, formed on the banks of the Nile, and stands in a "narrow house," decorated with all the science of the most learned people in existence, long before the invention of letters. "Dark and uncomely are her looks," though she does not actually "grin horribly a ghastly smile," her fair and well set teeth appearing full and undecayed as the everlasting brightness of the star, under which she was embalmed.

Strange fated lady! Little did she think that, three thousand years after her mortal existence, she would be exposed in this "undiscovered country," and to shew the belles of this new world, in the deathless language of Shakspeare, (a man of yesterday compared with her,) that "tho' they paint an inch thick, to her complexion must they come at last." Alas, poor Cleopatra! did I view a symbol of thy matchless beauty, in this thy ancestor of "the old time."

Three thousand years ago, this lady was in Thebes. Though Thebes, with her hundred gates, has long since crumbled into dust, this lady is now in Charleston—what a traveller! Three thousand years hence what will Charleston be? Awful comparison! What is Babylon, Ninevah, Palmyra, Persepolis! yes—what will become of our Washington City, New York, and our other Capitals, with their city-halls, churches and lofty spires? What will they be in thirteen Centuries?

Three thousand years is a kind of eternity to the human mind; it brings us, at a moment's glance, to the remotest ages of antiquity. When the Patriarch Joseph died, "they embalmed him, and he was put in a coffin in Egypt." And so, doubtless, was Potiphar's wife; and the object now exhibited in our country, may possibly be the remains of that very personage! Among the many interesting curiosities exhibited in our country, whether natural or artificial, none, more than this, can possibly fill the mind with so many profound, striking and extraordinary sensations.

S. R. G.

Haw River, N. C. April 26, 1824.

WOMAN.

In every character, Woman is interesting, though not always amiable. We *may* not love, but we *must* admire. Whether as the venerable matron or the blooming maid, the chaste wife or tender relation, old or young, married or unmarried, virtuous or vicious—still she will command our admiration and influence our actions.

Who, then, can be ashamed to pay homage to a virtuous woman? She is the purest abstract of Deity that can be found in all his works. She is the image of love, purity, and truth; and she lives and moves in all who possess virtuous innocence.

Woman ever has been, still is, and always will be, the main spring of every masculine achievement—her influence is felt by ALL, from the hero to the clown, from the man to the stripling; and whether she fire a Troy or excite emulation at a game of marbles; whether she influenced a court, or rule in a diary, the end, cause, and effect, are still the same. We may talk of patriotism—we may prate of fame—but who could feel the one, or seek the other, but for the sake of woman?

Woman! still more interesting when we contemplate her, night and day, watching by the pillow of a friend, administering the healing balm, sustaining the drooping head on her sympathising bosom, and wiping the clammy dews of death from the sunken cheeks—it is in such a scene lovely Woman shines unrivalled, and constrains man to pay the homage due to angels of humanity.

"What advantage arises from all this boasted love of learning and study of Nature?" said Cleon to Aristippus, as they were walking one day under the portico of Minerva's Temple, at Athens, "will they furnish us with splendid' equipages! will they fill our porticos with attendants? or will they enable us to give rich banquets to our friends?"—"Not one of all these," replied Aristippus. "Will they protect us from legal outrage? will they lull the poisoned tongue of calumny? will they render us so sacred, that misfortune cannot reach us?"—"Far from it."—"What then will they do for us?" enquired Cleon, with some degree of exultation. "If there were no other advantages arising from them than this," returned Aristippus, "it were sufficient: they enable us to chastise the mean by our contempt, the envious by our smiles, the malicious by our silence, and the sordid by our scorn!"—"Enough!" exclaimed Cleon, in an ecstacy, "lead me into the temple!"

The education of men is intended to answer I know not how many purposes—that of woman only one; it is intended to improve the qualities with which they were born; it is intended to prevent modesty from dwindling into an unbecoming awkwardness, simplicity from becoming a prey to the ensnarer, and a mind unemployed in business from being absorbed by ignorance. She who is adorned with an education that answers these purposes, may without effort, secure in herself that respect in the eyes of man, which refinement pursues, and affectation sighs for in vain. Nor will these ornaments be thought of little value, when it is remembered, that in each of them beauty finds an instrument of authority; nor can she part with one of them without proportionably diminishing her prerogative.

Freedom, which is the life of conversation, must be reciprocal, or it cannot be agreeable.

Cheaper than ever!

THE subscriber intending to leave this place for the North in the course of a few weeks, offers the remainder of his stock of BOOTS and SHOES, at unusual low prices.

Also, on consignment,
5 cases Ladies' Straw Bonnets
50 doz. do do Bands
5 boxes cotton and wool Cards
100 boxes superior American Cigars
20 do Windsor Shaving Soap
5 doz. Shoe Blacking
5 doz. wire Sceives
50 doz. Ladies' Hair Combs, &c. &c.

A. G. DEAL.

☞All persons indebted are requested to make payment before the first of June next.
61*

120 casks Thomastown Stone Lime,
For sale, by
6163 CHARLES T. HAIGH.

30 Barrels cut and family Herrings,
For, sale by
M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.
March 31, 1824. 56*tf.*

Mr. La Taste,

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Fayetteville, that he has removed and settled with his *family* among them, and tenders his services to them in the various branches of education he has been teaching, since the year *Eighteen Hundred*. His long experience and success, wherever he resided, are his recommendations. He offers his services in private families, at his house, and at the Academy. His terms may be made known by applying at his residence, on Maiden Lane.

FRENCH BURR BLOCK
And Burr Mill Stones.

THE subscriber has just received from Havre a large quantity of superior Blocks, which he offers for sale at No. 6, South Alley, or at the Manufactory in old Fourth, between Vine and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, where he continues to have made, by experienced workmen, BURR MILL STONES of all dimensions, which he will warrant to be of the first quality, and to answer the purpose for which they may be designed.

JONATHAN K. HASSINGER
Philadelphia, April 28, 1824. 2*t.

Last Notice!

ALL persons indebted to the late concern of Barnum Beach & Co. are requested for their own time to call on either of the subscribers and make immediate payment.

BARNUM BEACH.
AMOS KIMBALL.
May 3, 1824. 61ep2m

REMOVAL.

AMOS KIMBALL has removed from his former stand to the store on Person Street, occupied by Mr. A. G. Deal, where he offers at wholesale, the remainder of his Stock, consisting of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes of almost every description, at prices unusually low, well worthy the attention of country dealers

May 3, 1824. 2m69

JUST PUBLISHED,
AND FOR SALE BY THE AUTHOR,
A NARRATIVE
OF THE SUFFERINGS OF
ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL,
During a Voyage to the Northwest Coast of America.

PRICE IN BOARDS $1, BOUND $1¼.

THE unfortunate Author of the above Narrative was a Seaman on board the Ship *Eclipse*, of Boston, commanded by JOSEPH O'CAIN. After being twice shipwrecked, suffering the loss of both his feet by being frost-bitten, and undergoing severe hardships, resided thirteen months in the *Sandwich Islands*; a considerable part of which time, he lived in the family of King TAMEAMEA. He has detailed many interesting Anecdotes of the Character of that Chief, his Naval and Military force, progress in Civilization, &c. In addition to the accumulated misfortunes of the Author, he has, since his arrival in this country, suffered the re amputation of both his Legs, in the N. York City Hospital.

Recommendation from his Excellency, the Governor of the State of New-York.

The second edition of a voyage round the world by Archibald Campbell, has been recently published in New-York. The life of Campbell has been marked by extraordinary sufferings; and as there is no doubt of the authenticity of the work, I recommend it to the patronage of the public from a persuasion that the merits and misfortunes of the narrator, entitle him to favorable consideration.

DE WITT CLINTON.
Albany, March 2*d*, 1820.

NEW-YORK, NOV. 5th, 1820.

At a regular meeting of Morton Lodge No. 108, (late No. 50,) held last evening, at their Lodge room, in the City of New-York, the following resolution was passed, viz.

"Resolved, that from the long acquaintance which we have had with brother Archibald Campbell, his regular deportment while sojourning with us, having induced this Lodge to recommend him, and they do recommend him to the kind protection and friendship of the fraternity generally."

Extract from the minutes.

S. W ANDREWS, Secretary.
DANIEL SICKELS M. W.
JOHN DEGEZ, P. M.

We, the undersigned, agree with the report of the officers of Morton Lodge, No. 108, (late No. 50,) with respect to the deportment of brother Archibald Campbell, and recommend him accordingly.

RICHARD O. PEARSALL, W. M.
Benevolent Lodge
JOSEPH FORRESTER, P. M.
Benevolent Lodge
JAMES S. TAYLOR, Secretary.
Benevolent Lodge
ALEXANDER FREZER, Treasurer.
Benevolent Lodge
JAMES LYONS, Jun. P. M.
St. John's No. 9, *late No.* 6.
S. LANSING, P. M.
Phœnix Lodge No. 40, *late No.* 13.
JAMES WEBSTER, W. M.
Abram's Lodge, No. 88.
ROBERT YOUNG, P. M.
Abram's Lodge, No. 8[illegible].
S. B. FLEMING, W. M.
St. John's. No. 9, *late No.* 6.

Committed

TO the jail of this county, a negro man who calls himself Matthew Clarkson, and says he is free, that he was kidnapped by speculators in Delaware and sold to another speculator named Samuel Scott, from whom he escaped in Rockingham county, in this state. Said negro is about five feet ten inches high, stout made, and of a dark complexion; he has a scar on his right eye, and one on his uncle bone; he is about twenty-three or twenty-four years of age. The owner is hereby requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

SAMUEL MAULTSBY, Jailor.
April 15, 1824.—*58

Sheriff Deeds, for sale at this Office.